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EIGHT

NEGROES KILLED AND INJURED ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Nashville Holiday List of Accidents Above Average.

GIANT CRACKERS AND TOY PISTOLS PLAY CONSPICUOUS PART. MEN AND WOMEN IN THE NUMBER—FRIEND KILLS FRIEND WITH PISTOL—NUMBER OF DRUNKS NOT AS NUMEROUS AS IN YEARS—PAST CASUALTIES DUE TO RECKLESS USE OF FIREWORKS—SHOOTING ON SIXTEENTH AVENUE, NORTH—ALBERT ROSS STABBED IN NECK BY UNKNOWN PARTY.

Out of thirteen casualties that have come to public notice in this city since the eve of the holidays, eight are Negroes. The most of these cases were the result of the reckless use of fireworks, and shows the danger there is in these annoying articles. The list of injured and dead is as follows: George Spratt, 229 Third avenue, South, burned about face by explosion of toy cannon.

Henry Davis, age 23, 1813 Sixth avenue, North; accidentally shot in abdomen, condition serious.

Alice Spratt, aged 12, 1009 Eighth avenue, North, accidentally shot in hand with toy pistol.

Albert Ross, age 39, living near Jefferson street and Sixteenth avenue, stabbed in neck.

Luther Williams, shot in leg.

William Crosby, shot in leg.

Christmas day yielded its annual crop of casualties. The list, as compiled from the reports of the various local hospitals, shows one death and a dozen injuries. The giant cannon cracker, as usual heads the list of destructive agents, and it is followed closely by the pistol and toy cannon. At the police station the day was past with but few arrests recorded, and while most of these were for drunkenness, still the officers state that Nashville's first "dry" Christmas exhibited a considerable improvement over previous December twenty-fifths.

TRAGEDY AT CHRISTMAS GATHERING.

The tragedy of the day was enacted shortly after noon at the home of Geo. W. Robards, at No. 1135 Gay street. Jim Milam, the victim of the unfortunate affair, had come, with his wife, to eat Christmas dinner with Robards, the two being old friends. It was after the two had gone out in the back yard to indulge in target practice with Robards' pistol and had returned to the house that the owner of the weapon pointed the revolver at Milam and shot the latter through the heart. They had been awaiting the call to the dinner table.

"I thought the pistol was empty and pointed it at Jim in a spirit of fun," Robards told the officers. "I snapped it a number of times and it didn't go off after we had gone back into the house, then the last time it fired and the bullet struck Jim in the heart," continued Robards.

Robards was arrested by Detectives Norton and Vaughn and Patrolman Hodge on a charge of murder.

Henry Watson, a waiter at the Watauga Club for more than twenty-three years, sustained the loss of his right hand yesterday morning through the careless handling of a giant cracker. Watson was on his way home, and had lighted the cracker and thrown it into the street. As it failed to explode promptly, he walked to where it lay and picked it up. Just then the explosion took place, and three fingers were torn off by the concussion. The victim of the accident was hurried to Mercy Hospital, where his lacerated hand was amputated by Dr. Stewart.

George Spratt, 229 Third avenue, South, was seriously burned about the face and eyes by the explosion of a toy cannon.

Henry Davis, 1813 Sixth avenue, North, lies in a serious condition at the City Hospital as the result of a bullet wound in the abdomen. The shooting was accidental, and according to all reports, Davis shot himself.

In spite of an operation, which was performed last night, the victim of the shooting is not expected to live.

Little Alice Spratt, 1009 Eighth avenue, North, was injured Saturday afternoon by a flying cap from a toy pistol.

Albert Ross was stabbed in the neck and painfully injured at a late hour Friday night by an unknown party. Ross was set upon near the corner of Sixteenth avenue and Jefferson street.

Luther Williams and William Crosby are at the City Hospital suffering from bullet wounds in their legs as the result of an encounter with Will Hodges on lower Broadway Friday night. Hodges was arrested Saturday night by Patrolmen Howington and Burns, and was arraigned in the City Court Monday.

SIDE WITH WHITE STRIKERS.

Resolutions adopted by Brooklyn Citizens Against Negro Girls Taking Places of Striking Shirtwaist Workers.

A meeting of the Negro citizens of Brooklyn was held at the Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church Friday evening pursuant to a call issued by the Cosmopolitan Club, at which the part the Negro women are playing in the shirtwaist makers' strike now in progress was discussed.

The meeting was well attended by both men and women of color. Three of the white girl strikers were present and told the story of their difficulties in picketing against a number of Negro girls who have been brought in under guard by the employing shirtwaist makers.

The chief speaker was Mr. Mailley of the Consumers' League, who is an organizer and who is helping the strikers in their efforts. He told of his thrilling experiences in 1894 while organizing the Negro miners in Alabama. He explained some of the things for which the striking shirtwaist makers are contending, and brought out two main points: First, that the women in this great strike were having to organize all workers in the shops; secondly, that they would welcome the Negro women into their ranks, since it was a fight of wage earners without regard to race, color or creed.

The meeting was then thrown open for questions and discussions. After several remarks pro and con and some pointed questions, to which the principal speaker responded, a resolution was introduced as follows: "Resolved, That the Negro citizens of Brooklyn in mass meeting assembled protest and urge the women of color to refrain from acting in the capacity of strike breakers in the shirtwaist making concerns of New York City, because we regard their action as antagonistic to the best interests of labor."

"We further urge that in the event of the successful termination of the strike that organized labor exercise a proper consideration of the claims and demands of the men and women of color who desire to enter the various trades in the way of employment and the protection of the various labor unions."

The discussion on the resolution did not bring out clearly that should the colored women take sides with the strikers instead of with the employers that they would be helped in the matter of work in case of success of the strikers. However, when the chairman called for a vote the resolution was adopted by a decided majority vote.

Dr. Reverdy C. Ransom, who was scheduled to speak, sent a letter of regret, owing to a previous engagement. He raised pointedly the question as to whether the strikers would give a return, if successful, to the colored women, who now should give co-operation.

Miss Mary White Ovington presided during the first part of the meeting until the arrival of the chairman, Attorney D. Macon Webster.

MARRIAGES.

Joseph Baugh and Lena Gleaves. Jack Davis and Mattie McGuire. James Buckman and Addie G. Bills. William Shoffner and Anna Cannon. Ed Davis and Laura Rutledge. Ike Pergeor and May Rankin. George Franklin and Stella Coleman.

West Harris and Lula Dorris. Wade White and Lucy Hunt. Tom Watkins, Jr. and Ida King. Robert Weakley and Fannie Spence.

William Hamlet and Eula Kidd. Isaac Mays and Josie Battle. Elmore Wilson and Fannie Morton.

Mrs. Louis D. Bumbrey spent Tuesday in Columbia, Tenn., the guest of her nieces, Little Loutrell and Odell Taylor.

READY

AND WAITING BUT NOT AS THE MOB HAD ORDERED.

Sheriff of Belleville, Ill., Stands His Ground.

DEFIES MURDEROUS MOB THAT WOULD LYNCH HIS PRISONER—ARMS FIFTY DEPUTIES AND STATIONS THEM IN THE JAIL—SENDS SPECIAL INVITATION TO THE WOULD-BE ASSASSINS—THEY TAKE THE HINT AND REFUSE TO ACCEPT HIS HOSPITALITY—GOVERNOR INFORMED OF SITUATION—ACTION OF SHERIFF SUBJECT OF MUCH PRAISE.

Special to the Nashville Globe.

Belleville, Ill., December 24, 1909.—A regulation mob had formed at Belleville, Ill., recently. It was an "orderly" affair, duly organized according to Hoyle, with all of the attendant accoutrements: the rope, butcher knives, coal oil and matches. In its personnel was the proverbial interspersing of "the best citizens" to lighten the tone of "the public sentiment" vouchsafed by the enterprise. Invited witnesses, noncombatants and innocent bystanders were duly in evidence.

A Negro engaged in a drunken melee with a street car conductor, killed the white man, and righteous indignation was to take formidable effect in a lynching and burning.

The stage setting is now complete, and the first act has begun. There is the usual tin-horn oratory haranguing the mob, and it seems that the law, so frequently sullied, is again to be forced to abdicate its throne. Rife into the air goes the word to the sheriff that the mob is coming, and for him to have the keys of the jail in waiting and the prisoner disarmed, so that the program of the lynchers can be proceeded with "without a hitch" and with expedition, in order that the mob of "best citizens" may perform their purpose and "disperse quietly."

And then something happened for which the mobocratic playwright had not provided. The sheriff of Belleville did not like the part assigned to him; he balked right down in the middle of his lines, and insisted upon becoming himself the star performer. Instead of assuming the role ordinarily assigned to sheriffs, that of "resistance being useless in the face of the determined men," he made a part for himself, broke up the play and incidentally made the shrievalty of Belleville the cynosure of the admiring eyes of the world. His reconstructed lines were these: "This is not Cairo. The law is supreme here."

He did not take the prisoner away for safety. He did not stand and deliver the keys. Neither did he eloquently adjure the mob "to let the law take its course." Not he; not the sheriff of Belleville. Here is what he did: He swore in sixty deputies, and distributed to each arms and fifty rounds of ammunition, and placed them in the jail. He then telegraphed to Governor Deneen to hold troops in readiness, because he was of the opinion that something was going to drop down in Belleville, but it wasn't going to be the majesty of the law.

After disposing of these preliminary precautions, he sent this characteristic message to the mob of the "best citizens:"

"I AM READY AND WAITING."

The mob of "best citizens" saw the point at once. The leaders were not slow in comprehending that this was not to be the usual bloodless victory. It was apparent that this sheriff was not only intent upon protecting the prisoner, but that he meant to uphold the law.

This was more than the "best citizens" had bargained for, so the lynching party "quietly dispersed" and all is truly "orderly at Belleville."

All hail the sheriff at Belleville. He is a peace officer, first-class and fit, a man who knows his duty and has the courage to perform it. He furnishes an approved cure for weaker men, and

lynch law would be destroyed forever if in the bond of every sworn peace officer there should be embodied the precise, succinct and potent expression of the sheriff of Belleville: "I am ready and waiting."

INVENTOR ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

Benjamin Franklin Jackson, a Negro, Has One of the Main Exhibits at Gas Show.

At the Gas Show at the Madison Square Garden this week one of the inventors who is attracting no little attention is Benjamin Franklin Jackson, a Negro who has a gas candy cooker on exhibition that is said to do twice as much in half the time as any other gas candy cooker.

Thirty years ago, when Benjamin Franklin Jackson was a ten-year-old Negro boy running barefoot along the docks of the Appomattox at Petersburg, Va., he got an idea about boat building. It is just about the same idea that they are making use of now in the biggest ships.

The youngster set out to build a boat of his own on the usual lines. He laid a keel, matched up a lot of ribs in the shape of a semi-circle and nailed them to the backbone. He didn't know how to bend the ribs. He merely sawed the semi-circle out of a pine board, and when he tried to nail the sides of the boat in place he split the ribs. So he made his ribs solid all the way across.

The boat when it was done had six or seven compartments in it, and the youngster found that when he punched a hole in one of them the boat didn't sink. That was the find that matches up with the way they build ships now. Neither the youngster nor his father knew enough to patent it.

This is what Jackson says about the building of a matrix dryer of the sort that is used in newspaper press-rooms.

"There used to be a man named Keller in Boston who ran a weekly newspaper. In the corner of his press-room there was a steam furnace for drying a matrix. It was as big as a printing press. I dropped in to see Keller one day, and he said to me: 'Jackson, I want to get a new press and I can't because that damn steam volcano—those were just his words, excuse me, please—is in the way. What can you do about it?'"

"I told him I could make a little one that would do the work just as well. 'How little?' said he. I measured with my hands. 'That little,' says I.

"He told me to go ahead. I went home and worked it out on paper that night. That was Friday. A machine shop built the new furnace for me and on Tuesday night I started to set it up.

"Linus M. Child's butler, who was a friend of mine, helped me. We slung the old steam furnace out into the alley. At midnight Keller came in and looked around for the new dryer. I pointed to where it was in the corner. It was about as big as a six-inch pipe.

"Where is it?" says he.

"There it is," says I. He looked again and saw what I pointed at. 'The old one is out in the alley,' I said.

"He couldn't stand it. He said I'd ruined him, and that he'd got to go out and get some drinks.

"Pretty soon the butler and I got the thing set up. I turned on the gas and couldn't raise a pound of steam. The butler went away thinking we'd busted Keller. But I knew the principle was all right. Early in the morning I got a junkman to take the drier back to the machine shop and have the holes drilled again. By 10 o'clock we had 300 pounds of steam.

"It wasn't such a very long time after that," Jackson added, "that I put in some of those matrix driers for the Sun. And they're using my gas metal melting furnaces, too."

All the rivets on the Queensboro Bridge were heated in oil forges that Jackson designed and so were the rivets for the battleship New Jersey. "Each one of these forges can get out 3,000 rivets a day," he said, "and the oil costs 27 cents."

Just now Jackson is working on a new gas water heater. It will be good enough, he said, so that you can light the gas, turn on the tap, and get boiling water without any delay at all.

MAYES-BATTLE.

The marriage of Mr. Isaiah Mayes to Miss Josie Battle, of Glen Haven, was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Battle, Sunday night, December 26. Rev. S. R. Reed performed the ceremony.

CENSUS

ENUMERATORS WILL HAVE EASY TIME.

Examination to Simple But Positive.

DISTRICT SUPERVISORS MEET AND RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS—WORK MAPPED OUT IN SYSTEMATIC WAY—MAKING OUT OF SCHEDULES TO BE GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION—PROBABLE THAT SPECIAL AGENTS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS—INDICATIONS POINT TO PAINSTAKING CAMPAIGN.

Washington, D. C., December 29, '09.

By January 25 all applications for the positions of enumerators in the Thirteenth Decennial United States Census must be filed with the supervisors of census for the supervisors' districts in which the applicants reside. Between that date and February 5 the supervisors will send out cards to applicants informing them where they are to report for the "test" to be held in every one of the 330 supervisors' districts on February 5 only.

Census Director Durand emphatically states that persons desiring to hold such positions should not stand in fear of the "test" to be made. Any person of average public school education who can write plainly and reasonably fast will go through the "test" with "colors flying." In fact, the "test" is tendered simply to help the supervisors pick suitable persons and to enable the Director of the Census to exercise intelligently his power of approval of those whom the supervisors designate for appointment.

It will involve the filling in of either a sample population schedule, by those who will make the count in the cities, or of both a sample population and agricultural schedule, by candidates who will enumerate the country.

To prepare the way and to insure every applicant being given a fair chance, the supervisors will send in advance to each and every candidate a set of printed instructions for filling in these sample schedules.

"We consider that a very important point," said Acting Census Director Willoughby to-day, "not only in treating these candidates fairly and giving them a chance to answer the questions properly, but also as a means of education of the candidates who are afterwards to be appointed."

"They will study more thoroughly the instructions for filling in these schedules if they realize their chances of appointment depend upon that study than if they were appointed first and had to do the studying afterwards. You will see, therefore, that this test is not an appalling thing. It is not for the purpose of keeping people out of the places. It is applied simply to enable the Director to eliminate those who are plainly incompetent. Any person of good judgment and ordinary common-school education—for the work requires some little thinking power—can easily pass the test."

Between February 5 and February 22 the supervisors will go through the "test" papers, satisfy themselves as to the qualifications of those who have passed, and make their destinations or recommendations to the Census Director. The next step will be the Director's approval, and then the supervisors will issue the commissions to the enumerators.

Director Durand expects to have the army of 67,000 or more enumerators picked, tested, designated and commissioned by the middle or latter part of March. From then on until April 15 the supervisors will send the enumerators circulars and books of instructions concerning the meaning of the schedule questions and the way the enumerators should write in the answers obtained from the people of the country.

It is very probable that census special agents may be assigned to certain supervisors' districts for the purpose of meeting the enumerators personally

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